

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MAY 1984

Libya

Libya has "proof" that the "terrorists" killed in Tripoli 8 May were trained in Britain and the United States to carry out "sabotage," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi told *LE MONDE* journalist Eric Rouleau. In statements to foreign newsmen quoted by JANA, Al-Qadhafi also alleged that the "terrorists" received support from the Sudanese Government. He asserted that Libya has the right to pursue its enemies "anywhere," observing that if the British or U.S. Governments wish to "export terrorism," "we will exercise our right to respond."

A statement by the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL) broadcast by Omdurman radio reported the "bold commando onslaught" by its fighters on Al-Qadhafi's headquarters in Tripoli. Acknowledging that "a large number" of the attackers were killed, the statement asserted that Al-Qadhafi will not escape every time, as NFSL fighters are "lying in wait for him in every corner of Libya."

Meanwhile, the Tunisian Government issued a "clarification" broadcast by Tunis radio in which it described the events in Libya as an "internal matter" and denied that Tunisia was used as a base or headquarters for "aggressive action" against Libya. The statement characterized Libya's "kidnapping" of three members of the Tunisian National Guard while on "normal patrol inside Tunisian soil" as "regrettable" and "an attempt to involve Tunisia in a matter which it is not connected with." The statement asked the Libyan authorities to free the guardsmen.

In a related development, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf denied a Libyan accusation that the PLO was involved in the incidents in Tripoli, calling it an attempt by the Libyan Government to "escape from its domestic crises," Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Lebanon

Cabinet Meeting — The first meeting of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's Cabinet will focus on drafting a policy statement and the Army issue, Beirut radio reported. Karami announced that the session will take place at the presidential summer headquarters in Bikfayya, according to the radio. He had earlier reached agreement with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt on security measures to ensure the safety of ministers traveling to and from the meeting, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio disclosed.

Security/Military Situation — Reports from the south indicate that the Israelis are preparing for a "possible imminent withdrawal" to the Az-Zahrani River, Beirut radio announced on 10 May. Meanwhile, both the Israelis and Syrians continued to reinforce their positions in the Al-Biq'a valley, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Regarding the U.S. clergyman kidnapped on 8 May, an anonymous caller told news agencies that the Islamic

Jihad Organization abducted him and is determined to ensure that no American remains in Lebanon, the radio reported.

Israel

Herut List — David Levi, Moshe Arens, and Ari'el Sharon are the first three candidates in the Knesset list elected by the Herut movement center, Jerusalem radio reported. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir automatically heads the Herut list. In an interview with the radio, Sharon ascribed his move back upward in the list to the fact that Herut members' desire to beat the Alignment "got the upper hand over the desire to defeat me."

West Bank — The authorities uncovered a large arms cache in Ramallah including 170 Soviet-made hand grenades, Jerusalem radio announced. Meanwhile, the president of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce told the radio's Arabic service that a "misunderstanding" has arisen concerning temporary identity cards held by West Bank Arabs, adding that Israeli policy on the issue has not changed and that there is no deadline for cardholders to return to the West Bank except the date in their permits.

Gulf War

Efforts to save the burning Saudi tanker attacked by Iraqi planes on 7 May have been abandoned and the ship must be considered lost, salvage company officials disclosed in remarks reported by AFP. The director of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment warned in remarks reported by *GULF DAILY NEWS* that the tanker may explode and cause a major pollution problem in the Gulf.

Commenting on the recent attacks on Saudi tankers leased to foreign companies, Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said it will become "necessary" for Saudi Arabia to oblige its shipowners not to lease their vessels for carrying oil from Khark Island, although he noted that such a condition would be difficult to impose, KUNA reported. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, like Yamani attending an OAPEC meeting in Kuwait, told journalists that Iraq adheres to its ban on all tankers entering the military zone and cannot refrain from striking tankers because they are of a certain nationality, INA reported.

Pakistan

The Pakistani Government prohibited the country's press from publishing domestic political news in a move designed to "prevent a climate of confrontation," AFP reported citing a government spokesman. The ban was issued shortly after the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy published resolutions criticizing President Ziaul Haq's government and coinciding with reports of clashes between police and students holding "violent" antigovernment demonstrations, the agency reported.

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Panjsher Residents: Masud Group Ousted From Valley
LD092311 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Noble compatriots, as all know our revolutionary government has recently routed the criminal and murderer band of Ahmad Shah Masud in the beautiful Panjsher valley and has punished these criminals for their deeds.

Ahmad Shah and his band — these elements who have sold out to dollars and rupees — had been disrupting the peace of the noble and courageous people of Panjsher and were preventing implementation of the welfare plans of the revolutionary government in this [word indistinct] Panjsher.

By destroying the nests of robbers and non-Muslim rebels in Panjsher the peace and normal life of the people of this region has been restored. The crushing of the rebels by our vigilant security forces was a lesson to the rest of the criminals.

The grateful inhabitants of Panjsher, thanking the revolutionary government, have resumed their honorable life with enthusiasm. We now draw your attention to the (?words) of several inhabitants of Panjsher.

[Begin recording] [Interviewer] Dear Brother, will you please introduce yourself. What is your name and where do you live in Panjshir?

[Answer] My name is Mohammad Morad, from Zamankor village, Panjsher District.

[Interviewer] Would you tell me something about crimes of Ahmad Shah and his criminal band in Panjsher?

[Morad] They have committed every crime in Panjsher.

[Interviewer] Now, have you anything else to say to your compatriots who have left here and gone to other places?

[Morad] Yes, I say to all noble, free-born elders, respected mothers, dear sisters, and dear brothers that [word indistinct] no one from the Ahmad Shah band remains in the whole of Panjsher, from Koraba village to Kotal-e Khawak. In the peak of the highest mountain and in the villages, security (?units) of the government have taken position.

[Interviewer] Revolutionary sovereignty has been restored and the people have returned to their tranquil life?

[Morad] Yes, sir. Ahmad Shah and his band cannot come here again. [end recording]

Government Forces Retreat to S. Panjsher Valley
GF090843 (Clandestine) Voice of Islamic Revolution
of Afghanistan in Dari 1716 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Following the repeated attacks of our crusading brothers against the Soviet occupation forces and those deceived by the Karmal regime in Panjsher valley, the infidel enemy has been

forced to retreat from his positions. According to reports reaching us from the Panjsher front, the occupying Soviet enemy and his Parchami and Khalqi mercenaries have retreated to the lower part of the valley. This is at a time when more than 2,000 of the aggressors have been killed.

As a result of an attack by our crusading brothers against a headquarters of the occupying Soviet Army and those deceived by the puppet regime of Babrak Karmal in Qandahar Province, at least 19 enemy personnel were annihilated and another group was wounded. Some of the enemy's military equipment was also damaged. Our brothers attacked the enemy in Jowzjan Province and managed to annihilate (?21) members of the infidel enemy forces and captured another 4. A number of light weapons were also captured by our brothers in this brave operation.

Revolutionary Court Sentences 2 'Terrorists'
LD091804 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT
 9 May 84

[Text] A spokesman of the DRA Special Revolutionary Court has said that on 3 May a judicial panel of the DRA Special Revolutionary Court, presently engaged in considering the files on crimes against the DRA's internal and external security in the northern zone and attended by thousands of the inhabitants of Sheberghan, considered the charges against two of the elements which sold out to U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, and regional reaction, committed terrorism, murder, and assassination, and disrupted public order and peace.

The accused were given the right of defense in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 of the DRA Basic Principles, Article 12 of the law on the organization and authority of the DRA courts, and the provisions of the criminal procedure law. The cases were heard in a democratic atmosphere in accordance with the principles of revolutionary legality. During the judicial session the accused confessed their crimes to the commission and exposed the crimes and evil and inhumane intentions of the counterrevolutionaries, in collaboration with imperialism and its allies, against the noble people of Afghanistan.

After judicial consideration, the panel of the Special Revolutionary Court handed down the following verdicts in accordance with the provision of the last clause of Article 56 of the DRA Basic Principles, which requires the court to give its decision in open court:

Abdol Qyum: sentenced to death; Mohibullah: 20 years' imprisonment. The circumstances of the two accused were taken into consideration.

After the end of the judicial session the audience expressed satisfaction with the justice and revolutionary legality the two convicts received and deemed the decision of the court on these two criminals who had been disrupting the order and public peace by their criminal actions a just one.

'Experts' To Decide Nature of Border Fence*BK090657 Dhaka BSS in English 0618 GMT 9 May 84*

[Text] Dhaka, May 9 (BSS) — India has agreed to maintain the status quo in the border areas until the experts from both countries examine the nature of the barbed-wire fencing that New Delhi proposes to erect all along the border.

The agreement became known yesterday after the conference of the director general of Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) and inspector general of Indian [Border] Security Force (BSF) on Monday in Indian territory on the recent border incident relating to the attempts to erect fence by India.

Major General Golam Muktadir, BDR chief, told newsmen here yesterday that both sides agreed on the need for maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border and that the "issue should be resolved through negotiations and mutual consultations." Mr Birbal Nath, chief of BSF, led the Indian side in the talks held at Haridaspur border outpost in West Bengal State of India. General Muktadir said both sides agreed on the need for examination by experts to decide whether the proposed barbed-wire fence was a defensive structure, as Bangladesh has been continuously maintaining. Subsequent action in this regard will depend on the findings of such examination, the general added.

Fence Violates International Law*BK091650 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 May 84 p 5*

[Editorial: "Walled Countries"]

[Text] To return to a subject to which one may not return too often considering its importance and relevance to bilateral, neighbourly relations: It is the Indo-Bangladesh border and the ongoing Indian execution of the barbed wire fencing scheme along the Bangladesh border. We have earlier dealt with the sheer human implications of the problem, trying to draw the attention of both Indian and Bangladesh governments to the scare and panic created in the areas on either side of the border line. Tension keeps rising still together with the suffering of a sizable population, Indian and Bangladeshi, having to leave their homes and seeking shelter elsewhere.

If this is a human situation originating from the Indian unilateral action in erecting a barbed barrier along the border, the bilateral as well as international perspective of the question also deserves a close study and consideration by both governments. Internationally speaking the construction of a fence along the zero line is a violation of international norms and law apart from considerations of coexistential ethics which both India and Bangladesh have so far been observing in the interest of good neighbourly relations. That this natural geopolitical profile of the question should overnight get blurred with rather overt political even armed escalation remains as incomprehensible rationally as untenable morally or legally.

If, for instance, such a philosophy or practice were logically followed out in the international field we would have a Europe or a transatlantic region with the big neighbours walling themselves

in, or their neighbours out, with fences, barbed or unbarbed, set up along the international borders. In the subcontinent a number of smaller countries have common borders with their larger and more powerful neighbour, India. Must all these be impounded with barbed wires or a wall raised around them? A cynic may suggest though: India is a big country with enough of resources etc. and could not care less about what happens to, and in, their tiny neighbours. That is indeed something neither would her neighbours expect of India nor even sound political, diplomatic and economic lines of thinking in India itself would approve.

In fact the Indian media reactions to the border fencing and its impact on neighbourly relations, so far available to us, point, not equivocally, to the implicit outrage of an avoidable irritant like this.

In this context one may also refer to the yet unresolved Farakka dispute over an equitable distribution of the Ganges water. The Ganges is an international river flowing over both upper and lower riparian countries. So its waters are internationally shareable. Yet, unfortunately — and also unintelligibly — India has as good as shelved the issue — with disastrous results for a vast area of northern Bangladesh vitally in need of the Ganges water for irrigation purposes.

What all this adds up to is a land-and-water-born cynicism that tends to becloud a spectrum of human, geopolitical and international relation which had been fairly sunny even till yesterday. We do not think it impossible to resolve the issue, given the necessary political will — and neighbourly gesture — on India's part to talk it over with Bangladesh at an agreed political or diplomatic level.

In this connection we feel encouraged to be able to refer to the talks the First Secretary, Information, Indian High Commission in Dhaka had with senior editors in Chittagong on Wednesday. The economic reasons ('infiltration and smuggling') pointed out by the Indian official as a factor accounting for the barbed wire fencing were not wholly convincing to his audience. Even so, the assurance that he would communicate to his government in Delhi Bangladesh's resentment, now at "a high political and emotional pitch" will, let us hope, induce the latter to seriously reassess the whole situation in the light of bilateral relations — as well as international obligations of good neighbourly and peaceful coexistence.

In ancient times we had walled cities. Now that we have improved the standard of our civilization, are we going to have walled countries?

Reports on Brief Visit by Yasir 'Arafat**Arrival in Dhaka***BK091313 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 9 May 84*

[Excerpt] The PLO chief, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Dhaka on a short visit to Bangladesh. He was received at the Zia International Airport by the deputy chief martial law administrator [DCMLA] and minister for communications, Rear Admiral

M.A. Khan. The DCMLA and minister for energy and mineral resources, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, was also present at the airport.

Visit to Rangpur Slated

OW091814 Hong Kong AFP in English 1750 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 9 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today for a visit to Bangladesh.

Mr. 'Arafat was expected to visit the north-western district of Rangpur, hometown of Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad.

Last Saturday, Mr. 'Arafat made a brief stopover here on his way to Beijing and had talks with the Bangladeshi president on the latest situation in the Middle East.

'Arafat Departs Dhaka

BK100834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0734 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 10 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left here today for an undisclosed destination. Mr. 'Arafat was greeted at the Zia International Airport by a 19-gun salute when he arrived here yesterday.

On May 5, Mr. Arafat made a brief stopover here on his way to Beijing when he had talks with the Bangladeshi president on the latest situation in the Middle East.

Ershad Holds Talks With UAE President

BK090644 Dhaka BSS in English 0635 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 9 (BSS) — The visiting president of the United Arab Emirates Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and President Lt Gen Ershad discussed bilateral, regional, and international issues of common concern during their first talks held here yesterday.

President Al Nuhayyan, who arrived here Monday on a six-day visit to Bangladesh, had exchanged views on matters of interest in the meeting with President Ershad in a "cordial atmosphere" lasting about an hour, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The spokesman said the two leaders in their talks laid special emphasis on strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Islamic ummah [community].

After the formal talks two sides held group meetings separately between their ministers and officials on various aspects of bilateral relations. A trade agreement between the two countries is expected to be signed during the current visit of President Al Nuhayyan, the spokesman added.

More talks between the two leaders [are] likely during President Al Nuhayyan's stay here.

Khondakar Mushtaque Calls for Accelerated Elections

BK091655 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 3 May 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Democratic League [DL] President Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed said that the people would protect the sovereignty and independence of the country. He added that the present martial law government was pursuing a policy of appeasement towards India when the sovereignty of the country was threatened due to aggressive Indian activities.

Khondakar Mushtaque called upon the government to desist from delaying the election. The DL chief said that his party would announce its future programme if elections were delayed further.

He was addressing as chief guest a public meeting on Wednesday afternoon at Baitul Mukarram square organised by the city unit of the Democratic League.

Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed addressed the meeting for 35 minutes, beginning his speech only two minutes after the explosion of three bombs at the public meeting which killed one and injured eight.

Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed said that ours is a small and poor country, but our neighbour India being a big country was erecting observation towers and barbed wire fence along the border with a view to lowering our prestige. Our independence and sovereignty were threatened by India and some of her agents were active against our independence, he added. The Democratic League chief paid tributes to the BDR [Bangladesh Rifles] jawan Ataur who laid down his life to protect the sovereignty of the country.

Khondakar Mushtaque said that taking advantage of the present government's weakness India was trying to implement its aggressive design and to snatch away our independence.

Dhaka Report on Bangladesh Border Fence 'Erroneous'
BK091505 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service
in English 1433 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Official spokesman gave the following statement on 9 May:

Government have seen report in today's papers emanating from Dhaka to the effect that it was agreed at the border meeting between the director general of the Indian Border Security Force and the director general of the Bangladesh Rifles on the 7th May that the status quo would be maintained and construction of work on the fence would be suspended till the two sides determined whether the fencing was a "defensive structure".

The report is erroneous. There was no such agreement and in fact that director general of the Indian Border Security Force pointed out to his Bangladeshi counterpart that the fence did not violate the 1975 guidelines. The fence is being erected on our side of the border line. We are well within our sovereign right to do so and this is being repeatedly pointed out to the Bangladesh Government.

Rao: Improved Relations With Pakistan Sought
BK091609 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
9 May 84

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said in the Lok Sabha a short while ago that India will continue to strive for better relations with Pakistan. He said the foreign secretary is visiting Pakistan on the 19th of this month for discussions on Pakistan's proposal of a no-war pact and India's offer of a peace and friendship treaty.

Mr Rao was replying to the discussion on the international situation. He said it will take a lot of time and persuasion before one of these proposals is accepted. Reports on Mr Rao's speech are still coming in.

Dialogue With Pakistan Needed
BK041509 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 28 Apr 84
p 6

[Editorial: "Is Anybody Listening?"]

[Text] The meetings of Army and Air Force Commanders in Delhi earlier this week provided occasion for the Defence Minister and service chiefs to review the state of the nation's defence preparedness. Both at the political and military levels, Mr Venkataraman and his senior commanders are confident that the preparedness and morale of the country's Armed Forces are excellent. This, notwithstanding statements that the global security environment, including that in the region, has deteriorated and that Pakistan has been inducting sophisticated weapons into its armoury. This last is no great secret, and the Defence Minister has in Parliament and elsewhere detailed India's own defence modernisation programme and expressed satisfaction over the production and assimilation of new arms.

It is in this context that many must wonder at the constant refrain one hears from the Prime Minister and others that the country faces imminent danger of attack, ostensibly from Pakistan. President Zia keeps talking of a "peace offensive" and said in a recent interview to *GENTLEMAN* magazine that Pakistan would "never attack India first, ever." Some would say this is bluff and that Pakistan is merely interested in gaining time until it is ready. Mrs Gandhi has been saying this for over four years now. Mr Venkataraman says that he is not prepared to trust Islamabad. How then does one proceed? Is it India's policy to maintain some kind of an armed stand-off? Would it not be more worthwhile to probe Pakistan's intentions and call the bluff if such it is? There is opportunity to do so at the resumed talks to be held between the two Foreign Secretaries in Islamabad on May 19. This was to pick up the threads of the long-interrupted dialogue on a no-war pact and friendship treaty on which rival drafts have been exchanged. Unfortunately, however, some of the statements being made here would seem to postulate continuing confrontation. The outgoing Pakistan Ambassador in Delhi said in a farewell address some days ago that the word "war" should be banished from sub-continental rhetoric. He also said that the need for discussion and dialogue was greatest precisely when the atmosphere was surcharged with suspicion. Is anybody listening?

Further Reports on Visit by Burmese Foreign Minister

Rao Speaks at Banquet
BK090959 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service
in English 0832 GMT 9 May 1984

[Text] India has called for increasing cooperation among the developing nations to achieve self-reliance. The call was given by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao while speaking at a dinner hosted in honour of the visiting foreign minister of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, in New Delhi on May 8. He said the attitude of the affluent nations is self-centred and they are unmindful of the needs of the poorer nations. Rao also said that there is an increasing interference in the affairs of the smaller countries. He regretted that militarisation of the Indian Ocean continues despite UN resolutions to make it a zone of peace.

Referring to the close relations between India and Burma, Rao said that the two countries should further increase cooperation in various fields.

Burma Offered Defense Aid
BK100945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
10 May 84

[Text] India has offered to help Burma establish defense industries and to provide training facilities for its defense personnel. The offer was made by the defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, to the visiting foreign minister of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, at a meeting in New Delhi yesterday. The two ministers also discussed the insurgency problem on the borders of Nagaland and Manipur. India offered its services for strengthening defense measures to deal with the insurgents. The Burmese minister also had a meeting with the home minister.

U Chit Hlaing Departs

*BK100949 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT
10 May 84*

[Text] The foreign minister of Burma, U Chit Hlaing, left New Delhi today after a 4-day official visit. He was seen off at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, senior officials of the External Affairs Ministry, and diplomats.

Sikh Religious Leader Singh Killed by 'Miscreants'

*BK101311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT
10 May 84*

[Text] In Punjab, a former jathedar [Sikh religious leader] of Akal Takhat, the highest temple seat of the Sikh, Giani Pratap Singh, was shot dead by three unidentified miscreants in Amritsar this afternoon.

Briefing newsmen in Chandigarh, the inspector general of police, Mr P.S. Bhinder, said the assailants have been visiting the 85-year-old former jathedar for the last week or so and he had been sometimes going out with them for delivering some religious discourses. Today, it is reported, the youths again visited the former jathedar at his residence and on his refusal to accompany them, he was shot dead. The assailants escaped after the incident.

Spokesman Says CPI-M Leader Chopra Not Fired Upon

*BK091606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT
9 May 84*

[Text] An official spokesman has clarified in Chandigarh that the group leader of the CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] legislative party in Punjab Assembly, Mr Chand Singh Chopra, was not fired upon at Barnala in Sangrur District as officially reported earlier.

The spokesman told All-India Radio Chandigarh correspondent a short while ago that the sarpanch [village head] of village (Jodhpur) in Sangrur District was attacked when Mr Chopra had already left that place. He said the attack of the sarpanch was probably the result of some personal enmity.

UN Mediator's Shuttle on Afghan Issue Reviewed

*BK071542 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 23 Apr 84
p 6*

[Editorial: "Cordovez Tries Again"]

[Text] There is a feeling, if not of cautious optimism, at least of forward movement on the Afghanistan tangle following the UN mediator, Mr Diego Cordovez's just concluded 12-day shuttle to the region. Mr Cordovez held talks with the authorities in Islamabad, Kabul and Teheran with a view to evolving an "understanding to set the process rolling" and said that "very good work has been done". While declining to say whether there would be a fresh round of Geneva-style proximity talks, the UN negotiator indicated definite progress in hammering out a "very detailed and precise package to avoid ambiguities and to ensure that whatever is achieved sticks even if it takes a little longer". It would of course be premature to read too much into this confident assertion. After a similar round of talks last summer, Mr Cordovez had said that an agreement was "95 percent in the bag," and yet nothing came out of it. Nevertheless, it would be unduly pessimistic to disregard the fact that both Pakistan and Afghanistan, and to some degree Iran, have responded to Mr Cordovez's latest initiative.

There are other signals to suggest a definite thaw in the rather rigid positions adopted by other powers. In Britain, for example, a sizable number of members of Parliament have tabled a motion formally welcoming the Afghanistan President, Mr Karmal's recent offer to send back Soviet troops subject to satisfactory negotiations with neighbouring countries. This comes in the wake of Mr Karmal's offer earlier this month to hold direct talks with Pakistan and Iran to settle the dispute. Whatever form the process may take, it is clear that the problem will have to be settled through negotiations. The package deal mentioned by Mr Cordovez presumably continues to be based on the earlier agreed four-point frame: time-bound withdrawal of foreign troops, bilateral agreements between Kabul and Islamabad and Kabul and Teheran on non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, the return of Afghan refugees, and international guarantees for Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence. These four factors meet the fears and requirements of all the parties to the dispute. However, progress will be influenced by the state of superpower relations which are not particularly relaxed just at the moment. Maybe the Indian Foreign Secretary could usefully exchange views on Afghanistan with his counterpart in Pakistan when he visits Islamabad next month.

Domestic Political Reports Banned Following Riots*OW091933 Hong Kong AFP in English 1843 GMT 9 May 84*

[Text] Islamabad, May 9 (AFP) — Pakistan's martial law government slapped a gag on all domestic political news today as police clashed with students around the country in violent demonstrations against a government ban on student unions.

The ban on political news was conveyed to newspaper editors hours after the opposition Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) issued a series of resolutions sharply critical of the seven-year regime of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The MRD, a coalition of 11 opposition parties, published the list after meeting of its central committee in Lahore.

The government has committed itself to holding "Islamic" elections by next spring, and has over the past three months been releasing opposition leaders under house arrest for several years or jailed since the MRD's national agitation campaign began last summer.

At the same time, Pakistan's independent press, enjoying greater freedom, has been publishing political statements, including photos of recently released personalities, something not seen in newspapers since the government banned political parties in 1979.

Government spokesman Yunus Sethi told AFP the new ban on political news was intended to prevent a climate of confrontation in the country.

Most of Pakistan's political leaders condemn General Ziaul's proposed system of Islamic rule, and he has thus far refused to commit himself to a date and specifics of the elections he promised to hold by the March 23, 1985, independence celebration.

The resolutions published by the MRD said "Pakistan is facing a crisis of unprecedented magnitude." They warned that "a dangerous political vacuum" has been created, with "the judiciary crippled, the economy in shambles, the press muzzled, and a deteriorating law and order situation."

The MRD called on students to join its national agitation movement, launched on campuses three months ago.

Student-police clashes were reported throughout the country, including in Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi. Police reportedly fired shots in the air and used teargas and clubs to disperse demonstrators.

In Peshawar, some 20 students were arrested and as many more slightly injured by police, who entered the campus over the protests of the vice chancellor.

In Karachi and Lahore, students torched cars and buses, blocked roads and burned General Ziaul in effigy.

Martial Law Only Temporary*GF010520 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 29 Apr 84 p 3*

[Editorial: "A Babel of Discordant Voices"]

[Excerpts] The statements by President Ziaul Haq regarding his 12 August 1983 announcement on elections and the delegation of power should leave no room for doubt, but it is necessary for the government to take positive steps that inspire confidence among the people — first of all, by not mentioning presidential polls. Politicians must also endeavor to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of free elections and the delegation of power which should materialize in a desired manner.

This aspect needs to be particularly stressed, because the diffidence and uncertainty inspired by the delay and postponement of elections is being exploited by certain elements to create misgivings in the minds of people who do not believe in democracy and elections but find the present atmosphere very favorable for the airing of their respective provincial or political views.

The irony of the situation is that this babel of voices emanates from those circles who consider themselves responsible for the unanimous passing of the 1973 Constitution and who have put their signatures on the document. However, they refuse to accept the decision in the Constitution on the settlement of the provincial autonomy issue. If the principle of provincial autonomy is not implemented, the responsibility for this falls on the Pakistan People's Party, and they should be answerable for this. But some capable members of this party abroad have ignored Mr Bizenjo [leader of defunct Pakistan National Party] in their talk of a confederation. The basic reason for this state of affairs is the state of political limbo that has persisted in the country for the past 7 years and is an example of the adage "an empty house invites thieves." Hence, certain deviant elements who are opponents of the ideology of Pakistan have started raising provocative and contrary slogans.

Although martial law is the bad luck of the people of Pakistan, it is not their ultimate destiny and can be ended by the restitution of political activity and the holding of free elections followed by a peaceful delegation of power. Those who are holding the reins of power under the martial law administration and who had taken this step to avoid civil strife should understand why the provinces are being referred to as separate entities even while the authorities are transferring power.

Further Reports on Visit by Romanian President**Zia-Ceausescu Talks Detailed***BK091032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 May 84*

[Excerpt] Formal talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Ceausescu of Romania were held in Rawalpindi today. Bilateral relations and regional and international issues, including Afghanistan, the Middle East, and the Iran-Iraq war, figured prominently at the talks.

Both sides agreed that interstate relations could only progress on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for the territorial integrity and for the universally recognized principle of nonuse or threat of use of force. They also exchanged views on the international economic situation and discussed ways and means of enhancing [the] collective bargaining position of Third World countries in their relations with industrialized nations. Special emphasis was laid on resolving the debt problem of developing states and their access to markets of the developed world by removing restrictions of quotas and other impediments. Both leaders agreed that this requires a serious and pragmatic dialogue between the North and the South in order to facilitate the establishment of a new international economic order. It was felt that the time was opportune for such a dialogue as the world economy was recovering from recession.

The Pakistan president apprised the Romanian head of state of the developments and progress made by Pakistan in the economic field and the targets set forth under the sixth 5-year plan.

The Romanian president highlighted the remarkable development of his country's economy over the last 40 years. The two presidents felt that the Pakistan-Romania joint commission was a useful vehicle for further collaboration in the economic field for mutually beneficial goals. They directed their delegations in identify ways and means to increase trade on a balanced basis and find new areas of economic cooperation.

President Ceausescu extended an invitation to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to attend the historic 40th anniversary celebrations of the revolution in Romania. The president accepted the invitation.

Radio Pakistan's representative says trade between the two countries has shown an upward trend during the current year and relations between them have acquired the greatest significance in recent years with growth in economic cooperation. A number of agreements covering cooperation in economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields are in force between the two countries.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

*BK091122 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT
9 May 84*

[Text] Pakistan and Romania today signed in Islamabad two agreements for cooperation and collaboration in different fields. The first agreement relates to economic, trade, scientific, and technological fields and the second pertains to post and telecommunication. [A] third protocol was also signed on the occasion to give form and modalities to the two agreements.

Radio Pakistan's representative says the two agreements represent another step forward in Pakistan-Romania cooperation. These would also provide guidelines for future cooperation between the two countries and also strengthen the role of joint ministerial commission as a vehicle for a long-term cooperation between the two countries.

India's Criticism of Arms Purchases 'Unwarranted'

*BK101045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT
10 May 84*

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office in Islamabad has described the concern expressed by the Indian defense minister as unwarranted over the modest purchase of arms by Pakistan. The spokesman was referring to the statements which the Indian defense minister had been making over the last week. In these statements he mentioned the threat to India's frontiers from Pakistan, the acquisition by Pakistan of sophisticated military equipment beyond its legitimate needs, unprovoked firing by Pakistani troops across the line of control [in Jammu and Kashmir], and violation of Indian airspace; and reports of Pakistan's attaining the capability of producing weapons-grade enriched uranium, and a nuclear threat from Pakistan.

The spokesman said: In reality India has no cause for concern. Pakistan's military forces are a fraction of the size of India's. India itself has purchased huge quantities of arms worth \$12 billion to \$15 billion from the Soviet Union and the West.

SRI LANKA**'Terrorist Leader' Captured After Gunfire Exchange**

*BK101135 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 10 May 84*

[Text] The Batticaloa police captured a terrorist leader, (Veerakud Sangamanathan), after an exchange of fire with the police party on Tuesday. He was wounded before his capture. (Sangamanathan), a close associate of Vasudevan of the Tamil Eelam Liberation organization, later became a staunch supporter of the (Tami Pillai Maheshwaran) of the Tamil Eelam army. He is believed to have assisted in the Batticalao jail break.

Another terrorist, (Ennathami Krishnadasan), was also captured at the same time.

Security Minister Clarifies Statement by India's Rao

*BK091119 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 9 May 84*

[Text] Minister of National Security Lalith Athulathmudali said in Parliament yesterday that there appeared to be a distortion in the local press regarding a statement made in the Indian Parliament by the minister for external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao. The newspaper reports that Mr Narasimha Rao had announced in the Indian Parliament that India had urged Sri Lanka to withdraw troops from its northern city of Jaffna and requested the Sri Lanka Government to seek a political solution for the separatist minority.

Mr Athulathmudali read out the official text of the dispatch from the Ceylon High Commission in New Delhi. According to this dispatch, what Mr Narasimha Rao said was that Sri Lanka should reduce the service personnel in the north as the military presence in this area aggravated the tension in the region.

The minister was replying to the questions raised by the leader of the opposition, Anura Bandaranaike, regarding headline reports in local newspapers on a debate in the Indian Parliament during the course of which the Indian external affairs minister is reported to have made such a statement. Mr Bandaranaike said

that the SLFP took strong exception to the remarks made by the Indian minister, which, he said, was tantamount to the Indian Government interfering in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

Mr Athulathmudali said that the situation in north was being constantly reviewed. While the government was firm in dealing with terrorists, they were completely conscious of the fact that the solution to the problem should be found politically and not through military means.

Meanwhile, Minister Athulathmudali told newsmen in Colombo yesterday that a goodwill mission of a representative group of Hindus in Sri Lanka met him yesterday afternoon and said that they were against terrorism. They had also told him that most of the problems existed because there was a communication gap and the representatives suggested various methods to narrow the gap. The minister said that he had told them that the suggestions would be considered and suitable action taken.

TULF, Ceylon Congress Denounce All-Party Meeting

*BK100925 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT
10 May 84*

[Text] In Sri Lanka, the Tamil United Liberation Front and the Ceylon Tamil Congress have denounced the all-party roundtable conference on the ethnic issue. The two parties also accused the government of dragging its feet over the efforts to seek a negotiated settlement.

The TULF leader, Mr Amirthalingam, said the increasing attacks by troops of Tamils and statements by some senior officials indicate what he called a calculated attempt to prevent a settlement. He was speaking at the conference which resumed its deliberations in Colombo yesterday.

Colombo Reports Curfew Lifted in Jaffna

*BK091315 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT
9 May 84*

[Text] The curfew, which was in operation in the Jaffna municipal limit, has been lifted. There will be no curfew from tonight.

Musavi Elaborates on West's Anti-Libyan 'Provocation'
LD091321 Tehran IRNA in English 1215 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said here Wednesday that recent plots hatched against the Muslim brethren country of Libya and the incident in Britain was exploited by propaganda machinery of the West, and highlighted a pre-calculated U.S. propaganda tirade, symbolising its vicious efforts to deal a blow on the Libyan people and government.

Speaking after the morning cabinet meeting, Musavi pointed to the thwarting of such plots and added that the trend of those happenings was indicative of an over-all provocation against Libya at an international level to which Iran's stance was clear.

He stressed that no doubt with the vigilance of Libyan people and government, such plots could not have the least effect on the continuation of their path.

On other issues discussed at the meeting, the prime minister said that the cabinet approved of two important articles on loan granting regulations, according to which bank loans would be put at the disposal of cooperatives and private sector, to be used in the production field.

This year, he added, these loans would be granted to various provinces except for Tehran, hoping that by such a measure deprivations would soon be eradicated.

Velayati Departs for Libya To Demonstrate Support
LD101054 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA — The foreign affairs minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, carrying a message of President Khamene'i to his Libyan counterpart Colonel Mu'amar al-Qadhafi, left Tehran for Libya this morning to reiterate support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Commenting on his trip to Libya he said that due to revolutionary and progressive stance of the Libyan Government, there have been extensive plots by the U.S. and its allies throughout the world, against the revolutionary government of Libya. "The objective of these plots is to damage prestige and international status of Libya," he added.

Further on the same subject Velayati said that the U.S. Administration has intensified its political campaigns psychological warfare and military aggressions against the popular and revolutionary governments of the Third World. The northern part of Africa is one of such places, where Libya is considered an obstacle on the way of expansion of U.S. influence in the region.

Once this obstacle is removed, he added, then it would be able to extend its influence in the African Continent on the one hand and also strengthen the client governments in the region.

"At a time when imperialist forces have been mobilised against Libya, the Islamic Republic of Iran, because it shares common

anti-imperialist and Zionist stances with the Libyan Jamahiriya considers itself obliged to support the Libyan Government," he added.

On the attitude of the Libyan Government towards the Islamic Revolution of Iran, Velayati said that ever since its victory, Libya has all along supported the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, the trip to Tripoli is aimed at reiterating the solidarity and support of the Islamic Republic of Iran for Libya. He added that he was carrying a message of President Khamene'i to Colonel al-Qadhafi.

Velayati concluded that talks would be held on coordination of efforts of both countries in countering policies of the world oppressors in Africa, the Middle East and the region.

Kuwait Ousts 32, Continuing 'Antagonistic Policy'
GF091522 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Kuwaiti Government continued its antagonistic policy toward Iran by deporting another 32 Iranian residents recently. According to a Central News Unit report, these people arrived by sea at the ports of Bushehr and Ganaveh in Iran and were sent to camps especially set up for such refugees. Of those arriving, 12 possessed permanent residence permits in Kuwait. All of these Iranians were accused of having different religious beliefs and supporting the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

According to the same report, one Kuwaiti citizen was also among those ousted. He was accused of supporting the Islamic Republic of Iran and conducting activities in support of Islam.

Nateq-Nuri Announces Second Phase of Majlis Elections
LD101006 Tehran IRNA in English 0928 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 10, IRNA — Head of the Council of Guardians' board to supervise over the Majlis elections, Hojjat ol-Eslam Imami Kashani, Wednesday night said that people's participation in the recent Majlis elections showed an increase of 15 to 20 percent, another proof of their active participation in the country's affairs.

On the cancelling of the result of a number of constituencies, he said that the reason had been abuse of executive power, enforcement of partiality [word indistinct], and other illegal acts.

Asked if the second term of the Majlis would convene at the official date, Hojjat ol-Eslam Imami Kashani noted that since the majority of 180 deputies was sufficient for the opening, no problem was anticipated for the on-time Majlis opening, May 29.

Meanwhile, in an announcement to governors and district governors, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri requested them to provide facilities for the people in order that they may participate in the second phase of the elections.

The announcement said that the elections would be conducted from 0700 hours a.m. to 0500 p.m. on Thursday May 17 which

coincides with the birthday of Hazrat Mahdi, the 12th imam of Prophet Muhammad's household.

Musavi-Ardabili Denies Country Practicing Torture
LD091409 Tehran IRNA in English 1147 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tehran, May 9, IRNA — Chief Justice Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili Tuesday refuted allegations that Iran was practicing torture, adding that torture was prohibited by the Islamic Republic's Constitution.

Answering questions of foreign guests attending global congress of Friday prayers leaders here, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili queried 'What would those who argue on the issue of torture do with terrorists and spies in their own countries?'

Speaking further on the issue, he asked how enemies of the revolution could voluntarily attend and confess at a press conference their crimes, noting that leaders of the defunct Tudeh Party, who had undoubtedly been tortured in the deposed shah's prisons and did not confess, but willingly and publicly admit their crimes now.

This, he added, proved that no torture was being practised in the Islamic Republic since if it worked, it would have proven effective during the former regime.

Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili stressed that some of the released prisoners would even come back and say that they preferred to be given a job in prison.

On judiciary stance towards Iraqi deportees and Afghan refugees, the chief justice stressed that all people were equal under the law, adding that if foreign nationals in Iran committed an offense they would be tried according to the country's laws which he said were the same applicable to Iranians.

Asked on the number of political prisoners, Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili said that it should be asserted that there was not a single political prisoner in Iran, since murderers and spies were considered criminals the world over.

Kianuri (secretary general of the defunct Tudeh Party) was not a political prisoner since he had confessed to committing acts of espionage and, nowhere in the world was espionage considered a political offence.

Torture, Executions Stepped Up

GF080654 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent has sent us a report concerning the conditions in the prisons of the Islamic Republic, where the executioners of the regime resort to the most barbaric inhuman acts against the most freedom-loving and patriotic children of Iran. According to this report, the torture of the prisoners in all the jails intensified in an unprecedented manner during the past 2 weeks and 19 individuals were executed in Evin Prison between

25 and 30 April. Several nights ago, nearly 400 individuals were executed in the same prison.

On the anniversary of the day when Muhammad was appointed prophet, the officials of Evin Prison brought the bodies of a number of hezbollahis who were annihilated by the freedom fighters in the resistance operations together with their families to the Kojuhi Hoseyniyeh, which is within the prison. Then the butcher of Evin, Asadollah Lajvardi, started speaking in this calamitous show and said: It is hard for you to face the murderers of your relatives now. However, you may rest assured that we will not leave one terrorist alive. Anyone who stands up to the regime will be destroyed. The mass media of the regime shamelessly broadcast the remarks of Lajvardi.

According to the report by our correspondent, the previously coached hezbollahis, who had been brought to the Evin Prison by the buses of the United Bus Company, started chanting "O prosecutor, O prosecutor, carry out retributions, retributions." A group immediately volunteered to begin carrying out the retribution against the chained prisoners and cut their heads off for killing the mercenary guards. The officials of the prison then carried out the second part of the program and a number of the tortured prisoners, including Hasan Sheykh Hasani, Mehran Asadi, Bahram Purnaz, Morteza (?Naderpur), Mohsen Amirpanahi, Mohammad Hasan (?Mehforushan), Hamid Reza Kianush, Mohsen Kaveh, 'Ali Reza Hashemian, (?Mahmud) Iaskari, Rahman Sayyadi, Majid Nowruzi, Fariba (?Nikkhah), Majid Mohseni, (?Farshid) Baradaran- (?Khatemi) confessed to their supposed crimes in front of the families of the annihilated guards and the mercenary ruffians. They were then the target of insults of these people. After the completion of this terrible show the prisoners were again taken to the torture chambers and when their cries of pain started, Lajvardi, with a smile on his face, turned to the audience and said: I hope the cries of these counterrevolutionaries is a medicine for your pains.

The report by our correspondent also adds that two of seven individuals recently executed in a Malayer jail for drug smuggling were individuals who killed three guards and wounded another six in clashes with the mercenary guards and had nothing to do with drugs or smuggling. The people of Malayer and Hamedan are aware of this.

Bahador Shahbakhs, who was executed alongside another struggler in Bam Prison, was also murdered for the revolutionary execution of a guard, but he was executed for alleged smuggling. In general, a group of those executed in the past 2 weeks as smugglers were people opposing the criminal regime of Khomeyni. The Free Voice of Iran previously reported the execution of 47 individuals accused of drug smuggling, announcing that the majority of them were those opposing the criminal regime of Khomeyni. According to our correspondent, torture and executions in Qezelhesar Prison in Karaj has also intensified in the past 2 weeks and further restrictions have been put on the meetings between the prisoners and their families. These meetings can last more than 8 minutes, during which a guard stands next to the prisoner and the visitor the whole time and monitors the conversation, which takes place by telephone across a glass barrier.

Our correspondent also reports that a number of torturers and executioners in various prisons of the regime of Khomeyni — whose names and descriptions have been published — have recently become very fearful and have restricted their forays outside the prison or increased the number of their bodyguards. According to our correspondent, the criminal (?Sobhi), who heads Karj's Gohardasht Prison, and his cronies have not left the prison for 2 weeks due to fear. A number of prisoners in this prison and in Shiraz Prison were tortured recently — their verdicts were already issued by the unjust revolutionary courts — after interrogation.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,721

*LD091727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
9 May 84*

[Communique No 1,721 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] On the border fronts of Piranshahr, Sardasht, Hajj 'Umrān, Marivan, and Panjwin yesterday, the Islamic combatants continued their operations by shelling troop concentration points, supply routes, motorized columns and fortifications of the Iraqi forces. As a result of our superior fire power, enemy fire was silenced and motor vehicle movements and engineering operations by the Saddamist forces were halted. Sporadic firing took place on the border fronts of Bakhtaran and Elam, and shelling with heavy arms resulted in the destruction of seven enemy trenches and foxholes, an observation post and several motor vehicles belonging to the aggressors.

In the operational sector of Abadan and Khorramshahr, our fighting units stationed on the banks of the Arvand Rud fired on enemy emplacement west of the river, destroying 10 trenches and foxholes and the troops occupying them. In enemy attacks with long-range weapons yesterday, nine houses and three shops in Abadan suffered damage.

Over the past 24 hours, there have been reconnaissance flights and acts of aggression by the enemy in the war zones and several border towns; these were repulsed by our ground-to-air defense units and by tactical moves by Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force fighter aircraft.

Tehran Reports Antigovernment Attacks in Baghdad

*LD091823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT
9 May 84*

[Text] According to a news bulletin of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, at the end of last month, Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries in a successful operation in Baghdad killed Staff Colonel Hamid 'Ali al-Majid, an abject pawn in Saddam's regime and an agent of torture and terror of Iraqi militant Muslims.

According to the same report, by attacking Saddamist mercenaries based in the Shāneh Dari region, Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries managed to kill three of them and to wound several others. In the course of another operation, Muslim revolutionaries, by laying

mines on a road leading to the Sayyid Sadiq garrison, managed to destroy one of the military vehicles of the Saddamists and kill or wound all its occupants.

'Ali Tehrani: Khomeyni Signed Savak Agreement

*GF091800 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT
9 May 84*

[Text] Circles close to exiled clergymen published today another statement of Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani, yesterday's fast friend of Khomeyni and today's enemy of Ruhollah Khomeyni. Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani revealed that Ruhollah Khomeyni, in order to escape the so-called imprisonment in Bagh-e Qaytariyeh, signed an undertaking when the Mansur regime came to power and was set free. He then went to Qom.

Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani said: I am revealing this matter so that it may be recorded in history, because I am certain that every document that related to them has been destroyed by them from the files of the Savak. I say this on my word of honor that Haj Mostafa Khomeyni used to quote his father and say that while his father was under detention in the Bagh-e Qaytariyeh, Ayatollah Khomeyni had signed an undertaking or a guarantee which had been brought to him by Savak based on the promise that he would not indulge in politics anymore.

On his son's surprise and in reply to his question, he said something which shook me. Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani said that Khomeyni throughout his life had not undergone any discomfort and his detention also had not been for more than 8 days, and for 8 months he was under detention in a comfortable place with his family members with him, and under these circumstances he signed the Savak document. He thus turned his back on the freedom-seekers who had spent years in prison and were tortured and had not given in even for a moment and had remained steadfast. A person who gets tired after 8 months' detention then becomes an imam and a leader.

Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani also said that Ruhollah Khomeyni during the period of his detention in Qaytariyeh did not oppose the 1963 election referendum. Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani said that after the success of the shah's referendum, and the revolution, fresh elections in which even women could vote and be elected were held. Ayatollah Tehrani stressed the fact that when he went to see Khomeyni in Qaytariyeh, he advised him that he should boycott the elections. However, in order to be released from Qaytariyeh he gave no reply and did not boycott the elections. He was then set free.

Sheykh 'Ali Tehrani, in his disclosures about the change in the habits and temperament of Khomeyni and his son Ahmad after they had reached their rank and authority, said that Sheykh Ahmad Khomeyni used to visit us at our homes and take off his shoes when entering the courtyard so that his sick son would not be disturbed by the noise of his shoes. But during the events of the Khalq-e Musalman Party and after the exile [words indistinct]. The same night they telephoned Mr Shari'atmadari to say that we should solve our problems through talks and without resorting to bloodshed and get on with our work. But Ahmad

Khomeyni said that we have taken our decision; whatever happens, let it happen.

In regard to the [words indistinct] Ahmad Khomeyni said that according to his father, even if 4 million people were killed, let them be killed, but we will set up in Iran the government that we wish to set up.

Sheikh 'Ali Tehrani said that when Ruhollah Khomeyni used to sleep in his room during the summer season, if there was a fly in the room, he would catch it with his hands and throw it out because he did not want to kill even a fly. What a criminal and a corrupt person he has become now. Sheikh 'Ali Tehrani said: I wish he was dead and did not have the authority he wields now in this world to continue this slaughter, this evil and corruption and tortures which are most dreadful and unimaginable.

Yazdi Khomeyni's U.S. Connection

GF071304 (Clandestine) *Free Voice of Iran in Persian*
1500 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Hojjat-ol Eslam Sheikh 'Ali Tehrani, who has fled Iran and taken refuge in Iraq, yesterday in a Baghdad radio and TV speech said that Dr Ebrahim Yazdi was Khomeyni's representative for making contacts with the Americans. He said that Khomeyni and his followers used to take pride in boasting that Dr Yazdi was conveying their messages and views to the Americans and that he did not do so without the express permission of Mr Khomeyni.

Sheikh 'Ali Tehran added that those who before the revolution took pride in the fact that Dr Yazdi used to do their biddings in the United States, now accuse him and others of being liberals and of being aligned to the Americans.

Hojjat-ol Eslam Sheikh 'Ali Tehrani then examined the differences between the 4 April 1963 decree instituting land reforms and declaring equality between men and women and the role of the shah and the people's revolution and the 26 January 1962 referendum.

Sheikh 'Ali Tehrani added that the Khomeyni regime has executed more than 50,000 persons and that on one single evening 460 persons were executed in the Evin Prison.

Populace Considers War With Iraq 'National Calamity'

TA081445 (Clandestine) *National Voice of Iran*
in Persian 1730 GMT 7 May 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Futile War Must Be Ended"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: While the Islamic Republic's rulers are entertaining the thought of conquest, and by raising the notorious slogan of "War, War Until Victory" are persisting in the prolongation of this destructive war, the people of our homeland, who are bearing the heavy burden of this war, are demanding an end to the war and the achievement of an honorable peace.

The reason for this, above all, is that the Islamic Government, which has trampled on the lofty goals of the revolution, is using the war's prolongation as a means to save itself. On the other hand, the million-strong masses of Iranian people who justly consider the war a national calamity, and who are feeling its various dimensions on their whole being, have drawn the right conclusion that it is necessary to end the war and establish an honorable peace in order to achieve the aspirations of the revolution — independence, freedom, and social justice.

It is in view of this fact that the wave of the people's large-scale protests against the war, and their struggles for an honorable peace, are escalating. These struggles by the Iranian people against the war are expanding in various forms. One of the forms of the people's struggle against the war is the widespread refusal by Army conscripts and former volunteers to go to the warfront and to present themselves to military organs.

The Iranian nation has become fed up with the continuation of this destructive, futile war of attrition. The Iranian people do not want their children to be sacrificed further for the sake of the satanic desires of usurpers of power. It is not accidental that despite the vast propaganda by the chauvinistic and superstitious Islamic rulers of Iran, who have made a plaything of the people's religious feelings, disobedience and passive resistance among military personnel are becoming clearly apparent.

In order to fill this vacuum, the Islamic rulers are resorting to emergency measures. Increasing military service to 2 and 1/2 years and reserve duty to 8 years are among these measures. The Islamic Republic's rulers consider refusal by youths to do military service as a challenge to the war's continuation, and have mobilized their security officials to press-gang dissenting conscripts, which the regime calls deserters. In order to overcome manpower shortages at the fronts, the regime is sending Iraqi returnees and Afghan refugees to the fronts by pressure and force. Severe discontent with the war's prolongation, especially among war refugees and inhabitants of towns subjected to bombardment, has often resulted in vigorous demonstrations, about which the regime's propaganda organization has remained silent.

The people consider the daily increasing aggravation of the standard of living throughout the country, and the ever-increasing use of terror and political repression by the Islamic government, as another consequence of the war. For this reason, too, in order to save themselves from the clutches of bloody rulers who have made life for our nation a nightmare, the people do not regard the struggle to revive the revolution's popular, anti-imperialist, and antidespotic goals as separate from the struggle to end the war and to establish an honorable and just peace.

Ending the destructive war and establishing an honorable peace is tantamount to saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of Iranian youths and preventing the destruction of towns and villages and the massacre of innocent citizens. The establishment of an honorable peace would deprive the rulers of the Islamic Republic of any pretext and expose further the compromising and treacherous faces of these rulers.

It is in view of this fact that despite the intimidation, maneuvers, tricks, and deceptions of the tyrannical rulers, the people are

struggling for an honorable peace. The Iranian people reject the Islamic rulers' notorious slogan of "War, War Until Victory." The slogan "End the Futile War" and the slogan "Let Us Struggle for the Establishment of an Honorable Peace" are the current slogans of our nation's struggles.

Mujahidin Resistance in Panjsher Valley Lauded

GF091220 Tehran International Service in Turkish

1830 GMT 7 May 84

[From "The Movement of the Oppressed Is Bearing Its Fruits" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the heavy defeats suffered by the joint Soviet and Babrak Karmal troops in their attacks on the Panjsher valley have not only displayed the strength of the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries, they have also clearly proved that the question of Afghanistan cannot be resolved through military ways and massacring innocent people. Soviet imperialism and its puppets in Afghanistan prepared for the attack on Panjsher valley for a long time. They deployed large quantities of heavy arms in that region with a view to capturing the valley.

The forces of the Soviet Union and its puppet Babrak Karmal regime believed they would be able to seize control of the Panjsher valley in their first attack. However, with the timely move by the mujahidin dug in in the Panjsher valley, and as a result of the tactics they employed, these forces failed to achieve success and suffered heavy losses. The revolutionary Muslims took advantage of the strategic position of the Panjsher valley. They secured the transfer of mujahidin in neighboring regions and withdrew their forces from dangerous places in the valley, redeploying them in the (?Shabulubur) Pass.

Taking into consideration the stand of the enemy, which has been well equipped with modern arms manufactured by Soviet imperialism, the revolutionary Muslims organized guerilla attacks, avoiding direct confrontation with the enemy. Thus, they have prevented the massacring of civilians and succeeded in laying siege to the previously established enemy gathering centers.

According to reliable sources, the enemy forces lost more than 1,600 men as a result of mjuahidin attacks on the first day of their onslaught on the Panjsher valley. It will be recalled that the joint Soviet and puppet Babrak Karmal forces launched seven wide-scale attacks on Panjsher valley to date. However, they suffered defeat after every attack in the hands of the mujahidin.

Sources close to the revolutionary Muslims in Afghanistan have reported that violent clashes are continuing in other regions in Afghanistan like Herat and Qandahar in addition to the fighting in Panjsher valley. A statement by a revolutionary Muslims group has disclosed that a captured Russian general was tried by a revolutionary court and sentenced to death. Other reports say, on the other hand, that in retaliation against the defeats it has suffered from revolutionary Muslims, Soviet imperialism is massacring the people of the towns and villages in Panjsher valley by carrying out air bombardments. It has also been reported that about 10,000 mujahidin in Nurestan Region have been transferred to the Panjsher valley to join in the fighting.

It has plain to see from the heroic stand of the revolutionary Muslims to date that they have no desire to relinquish control of the strategically important Panjsher valley region.